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LAMI DOZO'S AIR FORCE DAY SPEECH 10 AUG

PY101914 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1329 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Today Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, commander in chief of the air force, said that the final objective of the process is democracy, not its defeat. He stressed that the defeat of the process would mean the establishment of a dictatorship whether based on a force of arms or on the power of the vote.

He added: "Democracy is a system where everyone wins, both the winners and the losers because the country will do well, and history demands that we achieve a complete democracy, a democracy where everyone wins."

These remarks were made this morning during the main ceremony celebrating air force day at the Condor Building heliport.

He also said that the armed forces must inform the political parties that they are handing over a country free of terrorism and free of complications. We leave a situation that will be judged by history. Here is a republic surrounded by the moving solidarity of Latin America after the unfair war against colonialism.

He said: "We are willing to install a democracy in the last stages of this process, which started on 24 March 1976, to build this nation on a foundation of all the efforts made during the last 6 years. We have certainly not built a democracy; we have only built the foundation for it. Democracy will really begin building when the political forces are called to carry out this delicate game of political balance which happens to be a republic type of government established by our Constitution.

"The final objective of the process is democracy, not its defeat. The defeat of the process would mean the establishment of a dictatorship whether based on a force of arms or on the power of the vote.

"Democracy is not a system in which the winners oppress the losers.

"Democracy is a system where everyone should win, the winners and the losers as well, because the country will do well; because history demands that we must achieve a complete democracy, a democracy where everyone wins.

"Those of us who took the responsibility for setting the foundation for this democracy must exercise it with more vigor once it begins building.

"It is not the case of throwing the country to the political parties like getting rid of a hot coal and saying: there it is, govern it. On the contrary, we must say: Here is the republic free of the disruptions of terrorism, free of complications, situations that we are leaving for the judgment of history. Here is the republic surrounded by the moving solidarity of Latin America after the unfair war we fought against colonialism.

"Here it is; we are going to carry it forward together. We are not delegating our responsibilities; we are not capitulating. We are not separating ourselves from the political solution. We are now starting an institutional stage in which the will of the people is going to be expressed through votes; and we are ready to subject ourselves to that will so that the people can have the last word on the size of the political task that the republic must fulfill in the future.

"The country would not tolerate a dictatorship, a situation that would take away the solidarity gained by the Malvinas war. It would tolerate tyranny even less, but the country would not accept the withdrawal of the armed forces, an organization which is relied upon when the fatherland is threatened.

We must all assume together the new stage of reconstruction of democracy. But this must not only be an agreement at the highest level, but it must be approved by the people through votes.

"Our victories do not make us conceited, and our failures neither depress us nor make us feel inferior.

"It is no use trying to divide the armed forces with the twisted and evil argument that during the Malvinas war some force did a more outstanding job than another. Every force fought with courage and the military defeat -- which happens to be a circumstance, a blow, yes; important, yes; painful, yes; but that is all it is: a circumstance -- is not the end of this heroic struggle."

"It is now sad to see how some Argentines scorn the great political victory achieved in this war and spend their time magnifying minor episodes which are sometimes cruel and which are part of any war. It is sad to see how, while the brother countries continue proclaiming their solidarity with our country, some Argentines spend their time collecting trivial stories; but history will despise these stories and those collectors.

"At any rate, the Malvinas war should call our attention to the need to urgently modernize the country, one of the objectives set which was not fulfilled.

"Together we in the armed forces assume the responsibility of trying to recover the Malvinas against a powerful enemy which in this 20th century made war on us with medieval ferocity. Together we are going to build a stable and pluralist democracy in which majority rule will guarantee everyone's freedom and not become the instrument of oppression disguised by institutionality. Together we are going to build a democracy to make out of Argentina a modern and respected republic.

"America, today more than ever before our America, has long awaited such a republic.

"Our new and precious younger generation is demanding such a republic because they know it can be built and because they are fully entitled to it.

"It has been said that the alternate presence of civilians and the military in power should end forever because, apparently, the performance by both the military and the civilians has failed to satisfy everybody. Therefore, it is essential to restore people's confidence and credibility. A country's greatness is not built by material resources but by men.

"There are nations which despite being poorly endowed by nature have turned into rich and powerful countries, while others have not risen above their mediocrity despite their vast natural resources. Man is irreplaceable. Nowadays the Argentine man has no more faith, and the source which most significantly contributes to that feeling is surely the socio-economic situation which erodes the income and which defeats the patriotism of those who want to work or invest in the country.

"All of the efforts which were made with the purpose of getting the most out of our potential wealth, by making use of resources which are either wasted or not used in productive sectors, have been systematically frustrated by evil and stupidity.

"While the purpose of savings has been defeated, real salaries and employment levels have been reduced.

"We have been the victims of our own mirage and the country has plunged into a series of devaluations, which have enriched speculators, and into an inflation in which the rich have gotten richer at the expense of the poor. To end this situation means to neutralize a source for mistrust, disappointment and immorality.

"The presence of the process in the construction of democracy must aim at eliminating the abusive state regulations which not only hinder healthy economic development and free initiative but which also basically affect culture. The maze of red tape must be destroyed and cultural expressions promoted through the many resources which are now lost in organizations which act as troubleshooters and tutors uncalled for in a modern republic.

"Perhaps, one of our mistakes has been not to appropriately bring into balance the economic and political situations. If it was a mistake to believe that paying attention to the economy made political activity postponable, it would also be a mistake to believe that the renewal of political activity must relegate to a second level the urgent need to modernize our economy on ethical bases, discarding speculation and privileges in the form of subsidies and transfer of resources which are nothing but ways of plundering.

"Our air force is the result of the efforts made by both civilians and the servicemen, all of them wholeheartedly supporting the greatness of the republic. With our mind and spirit close to those citizens, we realized that as soon as the situation which compelled the armed forces to assume power was overcome, ballot boxes would be the only road to democracy.

"Reaching beyond the problems which all human institutions, either military or civilian, should confront, the armed forces' concern centers around the future of our fatherland.

"At a time when we are proudly and definitively a part of our America, when we are moved by the fervent solidarity of those countries which have chosen to confront the risks posed by democracy, any attempt to enforce another kind of government of the republic would very nearly be treason.

"It is necessary to return to the institutional forms of democracy but the cost for return is not the capitulation of the process or its withdrawal but its active presence in finding a political solution because the process not only belongs to the armed forces but to all the people who believed in us and who we must not disappoint once again.

"This is the only way to avoid blind decisions, without threats or agreements behind closed doors.

"The political solution will be valid if all the sectors of the country, the existing currents of opinion and the new ones being created, take part in it.

"We do not want legality in the Argentine Republic to become some kind of a loan exchanged for a poor title given to the government which is taking its turn in power.

"We still have time if we decide to do it honestly, even though sometimes it hurts; if we are willing to unite against those who try to divide us by confronting us; and if we do not stick to meaningless rivalries in view of the challenge of the current times.

"We still have time to do it provided we do not let the false banner of alleged ideologies -- which are being used to provoke confrontations among us -- deceive us; provided we set aside the mistrust spread by those who do not want a great Argentina, by those who do not have either virtues or dedication to their work -- two qualities that we, men of arms, must recognize in the life of those who have been the true politicians in our history. These politicians have made their cursus honorum in the difficult party life; and after enduring the unhappiness Bartolome Mitre used to refer to, the ingratitude and misery Hipolit. Yrigoyen used to mention and the burden of pressures described by Lisandro de la Torre, they end up, as Nicolas Repetto used to say, throwing their honor to the dogs.

"This is what I feel, what I think and what I believe. And since ideas do not retire I would like to reiterate some of the remarks I made last week.

"I said the new political force should not be an agreement implemented by the military and the civilian sectors as such but exclusively by the citizenry. The main purpose of this agreement should be to organize all of those who support the ideals and goals set forth in March 1976 and who have honestly and wholeheartedly cooperated in the struggle to accomplish those goals. In addition, the agreement would also take in those who do not support any of the existing parties and who are still awaiting, in vain, the fulfillment of those goals which we have failed to accomplish, either because of our mistakes, because of our lack of skill or even because of our mistrust or arrogance.

"I also said: Now we the military, without speculation of any kind and with the generosity and self-denial General San Martin taught us, must hand the struggle for those goals over to the citizens -- who will continue the task either in government or in the opposition -- and we should not impose any sort of patronage or tutelage on them.

"In other words, the task will be the responsibility of the entire citizenry and not a structure arranged by those who are in force.

"I believe these remarks cannot and should not raise anybody's concern.

"In this new Argentina, there is a need to put an end to this sort of feudal republic with its fragmented powers which always end up undermining the overall situation for the apparent benefit of a sector.

"Keeping this in mind and assuming this responsibility I said that the reconstitution of the military junta as the supreme organ of the state, in answer to the demands and reality we face, can no longer by delayed.

"I would like to stress that profound changes have taken place here. It is difficult for us, as participants, to realize their magnitude. However, it would be very tragic if we were not able to interpret this new Argentina which is emerging from its own drama in a process of great changes which are definitely going to lead us to the fatherland we dream of.

"Let us hope that God, Our Lord, with the help of our Lady of Loretto, will enlighten us in these hours of decision and that the memory of our heroes of the past and those who have just given their lives for the Malvinas always accompany us. Let us hope so."

'MAJOR PROGRESS' REPORTED ON BEAGLE NEGOTIATIONS

PY101543 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, the chief of the Argentine mission to the papal mediation, has stated that major progress has been made in the Beagle negotiations. Moreover, Ortiz de Rozas said that the two parties are willing to seek an acceptable solution in the near future.

Ortiz de Rozas Remarks

PY102252 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0133 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (DYN) -- Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, head of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican for the Beagle negotiations, showed himself optimistic today regarding the possibilities of a definitive agreement which will benefit both his country and Chile. He also warned that "there will be no lasting peace for the Kelpers [in English], unless Great Britain goes along with attaining a negotiated solution to the Malvinas question.

Ortiz de Rozas announced tonight that the Argentine and Chilean delegations have named work groups which are now working out the basis for a final agreement toward the peaceful solution of the controversies between the two nations.

Argentina denounced the agreement on the solution of controversies, signed by Presidents Alejandro Lanusse and Salvador Allende in 1973, which was to expire at the end of the year. Chile has said that it will go to the International Court at the Hague, as stipulated in the treaty denounced by Argentina, before letting it lapse.

Ortiz de Rozas, who spoke during a Channel 9 television program in this capital tonight, said that the subjects which the commissions were analyzing are related to the clauses of the future treaty for the solution of controversies. He also explained that the new treaty will stipulate that the two nations commit themselves not to use force for the solution of disagreements and will establish a system of permanent consultations as well as mechanisms of physical and economic integration.

The diplomat stated that the commissions have been working since last April and that they have studied "very important subjects which should be examined and discussed in order to pass on to the stage of writing the definitive texts."

"There are some drafts which have already been written and there is agreement, at least at the delegation level," Ortiz de Rozas said. He then said that those agreements are being studied by the two governments.

Ortiz de Rozas said that the basic objective of the delegations which are negotiating in the framework of the papal mediation is that of finding a final solution acceptable to both parties.

When asked about the meeting held by U.S. Vice President Goerge Bush and Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames in Colombia on the occasion of the inauguration of the new president of that country, Ortiz de Rozas replied that he did not believe that the talk was any U.S. interference in the Beagle conflict. He also discarded the possibility that the Vatican might draw a third country into the negotiations and maintained that the reason for the dialogue between Bush and Rojas Galdames could have its origin in U.S. interest in preventing any real or potential conflict situation in the South Atlantic region.

He denied that the military government would call a referendum to approve any final agreement with Chile on the Beagle conflict and said that, in fact, there have been promises of consultations under forms which have not yet taken definite shape, but which, in his opinion, might take place in the congress. "In fact, the form of the consultation has not been determined and its implementation has been misconstrued," and for this reason certain news media have speculated on the possibility of a referendum, Ortiz de Rozas said.

He then refused to advance any dates for the conclusion of an agreement with Chile, because "something that sometimes takes only a couple of minutes during a talk, may take a couple of months when it comes to giving it concrete form on paper."

He said that he agreed with an editorial published by a morning paper of this capital which stressed the lack of information regarding the progress of the negotiations, but he explained that both "Argentines and Chileans are bound by the promise of confidentiality, which is the first rule" of the papal mediation.

Toward the end of his remarks Ortiz de Rozas also referred to the subject of the Malvinas. He said that the future of the relations between Argentina and Great Britain depends on whether "the British leadership class understands that there will be no peace unless it goes along with attaining a negotiated solution." The diplomat maintained: "The British leadership class should take note of the fact that the requirements of a political circumstance were met and that there will be absolutely no possibility of peace unless sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is negotiated."

Ortiz de Rozas, who was the last Argentine ambassador to Great Britain before the outbreak of the conflict over the archipelago in the south, asserted that "sooner or later, the Malvinas will again be the patrimony of the sovereignty of the nation." He added that the British leaders should know that "the Kelpers will not enjoy peace or tranquillity until there is a definitive solution." Ortiz de Rozas concluded: "When the British become aware of that, they will be the first to seek rapprochement" with Argentina.

ITALY'S COLOMBO MEETS BIGNONE, RETURNS HOME

PY101320 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpt] President Reynaldo Bignone met with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo yesterday at noon.

Departs 10 Aug

PY102208 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2133 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Ending a 2-day official visit to Argentina, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today returned to his country.

He departed at 1830 from Ezeiza International Airport, where he is seen off by his Argentine counterpart, Juan Aguirre Lanari.

SECRETARY SAYS YACYRETA DECISION IMMINENT

PY102110 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Public Works Secretary Esteban Guaia said in Salta today that a decision on the Yacyreta project is imminent, in accordance with an announcement made by the public works and services minister.

Guaia also said that the national government is seeking to reactivate all sectors, and that it is analyzing the means to do so. He also said that the works currently underway will be speeded up, and that a study is being made on the possibility of carrying out other works, especially those which require a great amount of manpower.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO'S UN SPEECH MAY HIT U.S.

PY102207 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia -- The Figueiredo government, especially Itamaraty, is facing with great realism the economic problems that have emerged in Brazilian-U.S. relations. So far there has been no reason for surprise because the Foreign Ministry followed with great attention Ronald Reagan's electoral campaign and admits that, unlike other candidates elsewhere, he is (for better or worse) fulfilling in government almost all the promises he made as a candidate.

Reagan has promised an almost blind obedience to the so-called "law of the market" but it happens that for Brazil it is extremely unpleasant to verify that this law most of the time becomes the law of "might makes right" as in the case of the United States. Brazil is paying a dear price for that.

If the campaign promises -- though fulfilled -- should not surprise the Figueiredo government, neither is he surprised by the growing disagreements between the two countries, especially in the field of foreign trade. The government admits that Brizil has been preparing itself to face the evidence that the greater Brazil's foreign interests (whether political or economic) the less will be the agreement with U.S. interests, "even over an issue of competition in the market," a highly qualified Brazilian diplomat stated.

Another diplomat stated that especially since the Geisel government when Brazil decided to avoid "automatic alignment" with the United States -- a recent practice -- there is a wider range for divergent interests. But these disagreements take place within a system of checks and balances which allow room for some compensations.

Urged on by Itamaraty and with the complementary advice of the official economic sectors, the Figueiredo government tries to understand that this new state of things is not an idiosyncrasy of relations between Brazil and the United States. This phenomenon also takes place in Brazil's dealings with other industrialized countries. It is just that it occurs to a lesser degree with other countries, but this too is normal because Brasilia's interest in Washington is much greater. There is also the conviction that Brazil is not becoming a victim of U.S. "selfish interests," a terrain with which the Figueiredo government is well familiar. The trade rules which the United States is trying to sell to an increasingly more distressed world punishes other countries as well.

That pragmatic view of the situation does not mean that Planalto Palace, Itamaraty, the economic agencies and the military branches that support the government and the regime do not duly realize Brazil's losses: They are daily entered into the economic and political ledger and formulas capable of alleviating them are discussed in government offices.

What the government will not allow is the "politicization" and consequent emotional treatment of economic divergencies, at least at the present level of these divergencies.

Both quietly and publicly, Brazil has sent clear signals to the United States. In talks with President Ronald Reagan, President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has used his rude frankness to express bitter complaints. During his visit to Canada, President Figueiredo publicly vented his feeling by saying that the recovery of the world's economy will depend "on the good will of the United States not to try to put its house in order so quickly."

It was during his visit to Canada, by the way, that talking to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, President Figueiredo received the suggestion to go to the UN on 27 September to open the 37th General Assembly with a speech which will certainly be a strong one.

That presidential political gesture on the external front, on Itamaraty's advice, will have an undisguised tone of protest and warning in view of what is happening in the world, both in the political and economic arenas. Several lines that will be uttered by President Figueiredo at the UN will be indirectly addressed to the United States.

The Brazilian Government's action toward the United States has in many cases had a premonitory tone. The Brazilian Embassy in Washington, in this particular case, serves as a data storage bank to supply the government with information. Some bits of information even refer to questions that have not been fully decided yet and this is a task that is made easy due to the open nature of the U.S. society.

FIGUEIREDO APPOINTS 2D, 4TH ARMY COMMANDERS

PY102106 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1345 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- President Joao Figueiredo has issued a decree appointing Gen Hector Furtado Arnizaut de Mattos as commander of the 4th Army.

The same decree, published today in the official gazette, appointed Gen Henrique Beckmann Filho as commander of the 2d Army and Gen Tulio Chagas Nogueira as army chief of staff.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER CALVO-SOTELO VISITS

PY090339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 Aug (AFP) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo arrived here in this capital on an official 30-hour visit to review with Peruvian authorities important aspects of international relations and matters of interest for the development of cooperation between the two countries.

Calvo-Sotelo arrived accompanied by his wife, Pilar Ibanez; Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca; and a large delegation. President of the Council of Ministers Manuel Ulloa, ministers of state, the diplomatic corps and members of the Spanish Embassy met Calvo-Sotelo at the Air Force Group 8 airbase.

Andean Pact Relations

PY102104 Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo here today pledged his country's entire cooperation to the five nations of the Andean Pact in keeping with Spain's policy of giving Latin America privileged treatment.

Ending his tour through Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, the Spanish statesman also said that Spain will give technical and cultural aid for a number of Peruvian projects which he discussed with President Fernando Belaunde and Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa.

In the course of a meeting with the Cartagena Accord Board, the technical body of the Andean Pact, Calvo-Sotelo decided to reactivate the Andean Pact-Spanish joint commission in order to stimulate industrial and technological development in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, members of the subregional organization.

He also offered to cooperate with tourist and agricultural projects emphasizing that Spain will always staunchly defend Latin America's interests in Europe, within the framework of NATO to which it now belongs, and also of the EEC which it will join next summer.

Prior to that, board coordinator Edgar Moncayo had expressed satisfaction over the increase of trade between the Andean Pact and Spain, stressed the need for the relationship between the two parties to be in keeping with the new international economic order and advocated a joint policy at world forums.

During a press conference held shortly before his departure for Madrid through Caracas, Calvo-Sotelo reported that together with Peruvian Government officials he had reviewed a number of projects for which Spain could supply effective financial and, especially, technical aid. He especially mentioned Spain's cooperation for the establishment of a great Peruvian museum that would show Peru's archeological wealth from the time of the Incas, before Columbus, the colonial and the republican periods.

Speaking of the European policy of his country, Calvo-Sotelo announced that Spain will join the EEC next summer and that the Gibraltar issue is a secondary matter. He said that in the beginning there will be free transit of persons and goods between Spain, Gibraltar and the EEC but at the same time negotiations with England to discuss other Gibraltar-related matters including sovereignty, will be reopened. Speaking about terrorism, he said that it is a scourge of many nations and urged that it be fought in-depth by resolving its alleged causes, externally through strong police action and internationally, because certain organizations that promote violence have worldwide tentacles. About the crisis in the Middle East, Calvo-Sotelo said that Spain views it from the humanitarian point and has promised to receive a number of Palestinian children, which will be agreed upon in due time.

PERUVIAN VICE PRESIDENT CALLS ON LOPEZ PORTILLO

FL101852 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1810 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Dr Javier Alva Orlandini, vice president of Peru and leader of the majority party, said today that Third World countries should take a more aggressive stance in forming a front that can truly defend their common interests.

Dr Alva Orlandini was interviewed following his meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo at the official Los Pinos residence during a private visit to our country. He added that the countries of the so-called Third World must make joint decisions to safeguard their raw materials, observe a single trade policy and thus defend their interests.

He also noted that his country is interested in obtaining prices suitable to its domestic needs in exports such as silver, copper, gold and oil. He said that the worldwide recession has caused raw materials to have prices on the international market that at times are lower than the costs of production.

The Peruvian vice president said he discussed bilateral relations with President Lopez Portillo. He was accompanied by Peruvian Ambassador to Mexico Juan de la Piedra, Senate Vice President Mirko Cuculiza and Col Miguel Jaramillo.

Press Conference

FL102300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Peruvian Vice President Javier Alva Orlandini said here today that it is ill-advised to speak of creating a Latin American organization that excludes the United States. International law must not be based on feelings because it could cause the exclusion of the United States from an American organization and that might not be the most desirable thing in the long run, Alva Orlandini said at a press conference. He spoke with reporters before leaving for home today following his meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo at the official Los Pinos residence. He said the meeting was a private one to discuss issues common to the two countries.

He also said that the possibility of Cuba returning to the OAS is a concern that all the countries in the area should keep in mind because Cuba is a Latin American nation excluded from the regional organization for political reasons. Alva Orlandini reported that during his visit to Mexico on his way back from Taiwan he also met with PRI President Pedro Ojeda Paullada, with whom he talked about the Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) to which his party does not belong. However, he indicated that his party might send observers to the next COPPPAL meeting in October.

FICA DENOUNCES AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA110022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The International Anti-Interventionist Cultural Front, FICA, which has its headquarters in Mexico, has accused the Governments of the United States, Honduras and Costa Rica of implementing aggressive plans against Nicaragua. FICA says that the Nicaraguan people will emerge victorious from this new test to which they have been put by reactionary sectors.

FICA was founded in April 1982 in Mexico City to denounce the threats and aggressions that U.S. imperialism is carrying out against the peoples of Latin America, especially against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

REPORT ON PRD DELEGATION'S VISIT TO NICARAGUA

PA102235 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Aug 82 pp 1, 18

[Text] "We want to tell the Nicaraguan people that the guidelines of the revolutionary process that was led by General Torrijos, and which now is led by the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], remain firm." This statement was made by Bertha Torrijos, sister of the late General Torrijos. Bertha Torrijos met yesterday with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta.

Bertha Torrijos was accompanied by a high-level PRD delegation composed of Noel Castro, Gerardo Gonzalez, Jose Blandon, Manuel Salamin and Aurea Torrijos, all of whom are senior PRD leaders.

The Panamanian leader stated: The revolutionary process continues with the government of President Ricardo de la Espriella. The foreign policy of friendship, struggle and coordination with all friendly countries stands, and the understanding with all Third World countries has not changed, she added. The Panamanian Government's policy toward Central American problems and toward Nicaragua specifically will be the same as that promoted by General Torrijos and upheld by former President Royo.

The sister of the late Panamanian and Latin American leader General Torrijos stated: "If we, as Latin American countries, maintain an open-minded policy of knowledge, integration and unity among our countries, no one can grab it away from us."

Jose Blandon, adviser to President Ricardo de la Espriella, said the Panamanian and Nicaraguan peoples are united by brotherly ties. Based on this friendship, the Panamanian delegation held a frank meeting with Commander Daniel Ortega to explain the Panamanian situation. Blandon noted that as a result of President Aristides Royo's resignation, a misinformation campaign was unleashed internationally. The purpose of the Panamanian delegation's visit to Nicaragua is to counteract this campaign.

Blandon referred to the news transnationals that try to divide our nations to serve dark imperialist interests, saying: "Nicaragua knows the meaning of these campaigns. You are eyewitnesses to what the news media do against the interests of our nations." He said: The government of President de la Espriella maintains the same policy toward the Central American region. He noted: "We are searching for a political solution for the entire region, and we understand that Central America's problems are structural and do not come from outside."

Therefore the Panamanian Government maintains its position in favor of a political solution in the region, and this is also the position of the Panamanian National Guard. Panama is in favor of an understanding between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and Honduras and Nicaragua to eliminate the tension between these countries and therefore the tension in the region. Referring to the situation of the Salvadoran people, Blandon said Panama favors a political solution. He siad his country is prepared to offer its territory so the sides in the Salvadoran conflict can "sit down and talk."

Regarding the meeting of Latin American foreign ministers proposed by former President Royo in Venezuela, Blandon said it is important to hold this, "not for the purpose of confronting the United States as a power but so the United States may understand more realistically that the Latin American people are more mature, that there is a new situation in the continent and that it is necessary that Latin America face its own problems as a united continent, a dream of Bolivar and all the liberators."

"Panama and its government want to reach an understanding with the United States, but to achieve this the United States must realize that there can be no understanding while the dignity and sovereignty of a people are being harmed."

Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the Secretariat of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Companeros Jose Leon Talavera and Francisco Quinonez of the international relations department of the FSLN were present during the meeting between Commander Ortega and the Panamanian delegation.

On her arrival at Sandino Airport, Bertha Torrijos said Panama's foreign policy has not changed. She said Panama will also maintain its policy toward Mexico and Cuba, and that the Panamanian delegation had already visited Mexico to reaffirm friendship with that brotherly country. She noted that Panama's revolutionary process will not change and that the new government will maintain the Torrijist line that has been maintained since 1978 [as published].

General Torrijos' sister is part of a Panamanian Government delegation visiting Nicaragua with a message from President de la Espriella to the Nicaraguan Government Junta. The message reaffirms Panama's friendship with the Nicaraguan people and government and states the Panamanian Government's concern over Central American events. It also states that Panama expects "firm unity" to solve the problems.

The Panamanian delegation criticized the way the U.S. transnational news media distorted the news of the Panamanian Government change.

The delegation said the United States is trying to take advantage of the situation and tried to give the new government a rightist image, when the truth is that no change has taken place to indicate that there has been a turn to the right in the country. The delegation said these reports should be analyzed, because imperialism has tried to make the policy of the new Panamanian Government appear rightist.

Regarding imperialism's pressure on Panama, a pressure that was once denounced by former President Royo, the delegation said this has been going on since the beginning of the Panamanian revolutionary process and during the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The delegation said imperialism has taken this opportunity to try to exert pressure and humiliate the Panamanian people, who have dignity and who will continue struggling until the treaty is complied with.

Regarding the measures National Guard chief Ruben Dario Paredes proposed, the delegation said they strengthen Torrijism.

About Panama's relations with the United States, the delegation said Panama wants them to be the best, but within the concept of sovereignty and respect for the people and Government of Panama.

Jose Blandon stated: "We reaffirm our national and international political line, as well as our friendship with Nicaragua. Our foreign policy is aimed first at maintaining our relations of friendship with Nicaragua, Mexico and Cuba."

He also expressed his "serious concern" over the latest Central American events, as well as his confidence that "the patriotic, revolutionary and democratic forces of the continent will secure a firm unity to find a way out through a peaceful solution to structural problems." He added: "It looks like the United States is getting ready for intervention in the Central American region."

Regarding the situation among Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica, Blandon said there are "negotiation formulas that should be used" to ease the tension. He said: "The Nicaraguan revolution needs political room to develop, and no conditions should be placed on that room because Nicaragua has carried out a revolution in which many worthy men and women died."

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER CANCELS TRIP TO NICARAGUA

PA110339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has canceled his trip to Nicaragua that was scheduled for this afternoon. President Luis Alberto Monge approved the decision. Volio Jimenez was supposed to have an appointment at 0900 tomorrow with Daniel Ortega, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to discuss border problems, incursions by Sandinist patrols into Costa Rican territory and other matters concerning relations between the two countries. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry issued a communique this afternoon in which the foreign minister told Nicaraguan authorities that he cannot go to Nicaragua at this time.

Minister Volio Jimenez, who returned yesterday from Bogota, where he attended President Belisario Betancur's inauguration, will examine the recent incidents with Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministry communique says that another date must be set for a meeting due to other commitments. Volio Jimenez is making arrangements to accompany President Alberto Monge next Saturday to the Dominican Republic for the inauguration of President-Elect Salvador Jorge Blanco.

PUBLIC SECURITY ASKS NEWS MEDIA COOPERATION

PA100413 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Angel Edmundo Solano, Costa Rican public security minister, has asked Costa Rican and Nicaraguan news media to cooperate with their respective governments to maintain harmonious relations. Some news media had referred to Minister Solano as making statements harmful to Nicaraguan-Costa Rican relations. This prompted Minister Solano to issue a communique in which he explained his participation in the meeting of Nicaraguan and Costa Rican authorities in Granada.

One of the things I said was that the Nicaraguan authorities should try to stop reports and comments hostile and disrespectful to Costa Rica, Solano said in his communique. I have not denied at any moment the participation of the Sandinists in the Honduran Air Service, Inc -- Sahsa -- sabotage. I consider that the matter has been placed in the hands of the appropriate authorities to handle as quietly as possible. That is why I thought it was better not to refer to this anymore, Solano explained in his communique.

He also denied that he had handed over to Nicaraguan authorities recordings containing the statements of the Nicaraguan diplomats involved in the Sahsa terrorist act. Solano also explained that one of the main objectives of the meeting with Nicaraguan authorities in Granada was to have guerrilla commander Tomas Borge officially announce the right of Costa Rica to navigate the San Juan River, as established in the Canas-Jerez Treaty and the Cleveland Ruling.

EL SALVADOR

VENEZUELAN, U.S. DIPLOMATS PREVENT GARCIA OUSTER

PA110308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador -- Venezuelan and U.S. diplomats today prevented a rightist attempt at dismissing Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia [words indistinct] members of the cabinet supported by the United States today reported [words indistinct] Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

The U.S. Embassy reported that it did not know anything about the [words indistinct] attempts of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and the National Conciliation Party [PCN]. The U.S. Embassy also announced that an FBI agent [words indistinct] to investigate the alleged kidnapping of Patricia Cuellar, who was born in the United States, and her father Mauricio, a Salvadoran industrialist.

Meanwhile, it was reported in Washington that there are no direct reports on the alleged failure of an attempt to try to remove Christian Democracy from the Salvadoran Government, according to a U.S. State Department spokesman in El Salvador.

The statement was made during the usual press meeting (?held by) the spokesman in question to [words indistinct] reports that claimed that ARENA and the PCN were trying to remove the PDC from the cabinet.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Embassy did not make any comments on this matter.

PARTIES CITE PROVISIONS OF PACT WITH GOVERNMENT

PA101228 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The new mayors of the country's 261 municipalities will be chosen through municipal elections rather than through appointment. This was established in the Apaneca pact, signed on 3 August at Apaneca, President Magana's farm, by the National Conciliation Party, PCN; the Christian Democratic Party, PDC; the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA; and the Salvadoran Popular Party, PPS, as reported by EL MUNDO on the same day.

The mayors' election is provided for in the immediate action program recommended to the political committee on which President Magana will serve as coordinator. The committee will also contain the vice presidents of the republic, the foreign and defense ministers and representatives of the political parties.

Having been established by executive agreement, the committee is to decide, before 30 September, on a "political timetable that will set the dates for the following political events: A. The appointment of the central electoral council; B. The drafting of legal orders and the design electoral mechanisms; C. The scheduling of municipal elections; D. The scheduling of presidential elections; and E. The transfer of executive power by the current transition government." It was also agreed to arrange for a prompt enactment of a political constitution by the Constituent Assembly.

The document was signed by President Magana; Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, for the PDC; Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, for ARENA; Raul Molina Martinez, for the PCN; and Francisco Quinonez Avila, for the PPS. Rene Fortin Magana of Democratic Action, AD, was not present at the meeting, though he was invited.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Honduran Incursion

PA100401 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The FMLN denounces the fact that on 9 August our observation posts in the north of Morazan Department saw a Honduran military patrol of approximately 80 soldiers crossing the border along the zone of Sabaneta, entering Salvadoran territory and proceeding as far as the town of Perquin. The Honduran soldiers were wearing fatigue uniforms.

Once more we denounce the constant violation of our territory by the Honduran Army, this time as far as Perquin, Morazan Department.

Government Warplane Downed

PA100442 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] At 1230 on 9 August, A-37 Dragonfly planes bombed FMLN positions on Cacahuatique hill. Our forces repelled the attack with machinegun fire, hitting one of the planes, which fell in San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department.

Our people should evaluate the significance of the shooting down of this plane, which is an instrument of U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

The shooting down of one of these modern plance, supplied a few weeks ago by Ronald Reagan to the extreme right Salvadoran dictatorship, proves the invincibility of our people, who despite the fact they are fighting against powerful and modern arms supplied by Reagan are obtaining new victories.

Salvadorans, the shooting down of an aircraft supplied by U.S. imperialism to the Salvadoran dictatorship in a desperate effort to prevent its collapse speaks by itself of new times to come, which we have earned at a high price of many sacrifices.

What power in the world is capable of snatching victory away from us? None. We will win.

MILITARY DENIES AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN BY FMLN

PA110443 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1640 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Bulletin No 4 issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, read by unidentified official; date not given]

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, regrets that a correspondent for a serious news agency like AFP would lend himself to giving information that is not true, cooperating with the misinformation campaign against El Salvador from abroad.

COPREFA clarifies that it is not true that a Salvadoran Air Force A-37 plane was shot down and other damaged in an alleged war action during the retaking of Ciudad Barrios, as was stated by the AFP correspondent who gave the ill-intentioned information. The correspondent could have checked this information by asking official sources, because the A-37 airplanes are all at their respective bases.

More information: The 5th Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Vicente reports that yesterday at 1250 near Canton la Bomba, Laguna de Apastepeque juristiction, a pickup truck license No P231240, transporting passengers from Santa Clara to San Vicente was ambushed by terrorists, who machinegunned the vehicle killing three men and wounding one woman. The dead men are: (Doroteo Paires Ruiz), (Vicente Pineda) and (Manuel Iraeta). The wounded woman is (Maria Julia Aguilar), and she is hospitalized at the Santa Gertrudis hospital in San Vicente.

COPREFA clarifies that (Doroteo Paires Ruiz) was one of the terrorists who one month ago, together with other people, accepted the amnesty decree and offered himself as a volunteer worker at the 5th Infantry Brigade. At the time of his death he was returning from a special mission in Santa Clara.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO CLOSE OFFICE IN BELIZE

PA101500 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Edgar Sarceno Morgan announced today that as a result of the Foreign Ministry's current reorganization, the interests section in Belize will be closed. The duties of this office will be taken over by the new office of Central American and Caribbean affairs, so that everything related to these countries can be concentrated within a single Foreign Ministry office, the official explained.

Sarceno Morgan, who is the acting minister now that Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola is carrying out a "diplomatic offensive" in several Latin American countries, described reports on an alleged meeting between Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt and Belizean Premier George Price as "speculation or inaccurate news."

"No Guatemalan Government official will meet with Belizean authorities, since doing so would be equivalent to acknowledging the existence of the state of Belize, when it has not been recognized as such in Guatemala," Sarceno Morgan indicated.

Meanwhile, official government spokesman Rafael Escobar Arguello said that "Mr Price is not acknowledged as the Belizean head of state, which would be necessary for him to have met with the Guatemalan president."

Escobar Arguello stressed that Guatemala's foreign policy does not acknowledge Belize's independence, "so it would be impossible and totally illogical for Price to meet with Rios Montt." According to a report from Belize, the Belizean premier came to this capital for a meeting with the Guatemalan president to ask that the conditions established in the bases of understanding signed in London on 11 March 1981 be accepted.

SIX GUERRILLAS KILLED IN THREE CLASHES

PA092210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Six guerrillas and two peasants died during the weekend in three shootouts in western Guatemala, the army public relations office reported today.

The first armed clash took place in Nenton municipality, Huehuetenango Department, between a guerrilla group and civilian defense patrols from the villages of Pajon, Yulchen and Yalambojoch. In this encounter the patrolmen killed two extremists and seized a large quantity of arms.

The second clash took place when guerrillas attacked the Ixquisis farm in San Mateo municipality, Huehuetenango Department, the army public relations office reported.

The civilian defense patrol repelled the attack and prevented the guerrillas from seizing the farm, but two peasants were killed before the guerrillas escaped, the same military source indicated. According to the army's report, the guerrillas crossed the border into Mexican territory, pursued by the civilian defense patrol.

A third clash took place in San Jose las Minas village in Comalapa municipality, Chimaltenango Department, in which four extremists were killed. The civilian defense patrol recovered arms, supplies and medicines in this operation. The report also says that a group of armed men burned the municipal building in San Miguel Chicaj, Baja Verapaz Department, north of Guatemala City. No casualties were reported.

FAR COMMUNIQUE LISTS RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA102144 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Guatemalan Rebels Armed Forces, FAR, has issued a communique in which they report that in various guerrilla actions from April to July they inflicted more than 50 casualties on the Guatemalan regime. The document states that during this period they carried out, among other operations, 3 ambushes, 5 takeovers of farms, 3 acts of sabotage, and 20 propaganda actions. They also set fire to vehicles or buildings on 8 occasions and executed 51 enemies.

The communique stresses that among these operations was the explosion of a powerful bomb on 23 July at the Sahsa Airlines office in downtown Guatemala City. It adds that this operation was to express solidarity with the Salvadoran people and to repudiate the interventionist role of the Honduran regime in the Salvadoran conflict.

ARGENTINA EXPRESSES THANKS FOR FALKLANDS SUPPORT

PA110246 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Argentine Brig Gen (Ramon Juan Kant) is in Guatemala to thank the Guatemalan Government for its support during the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. General (Kant) said that the Argentines received a lesson on solidarity from Latin America. He added that the United States turned its back not only on Argentina but also on Latin America when it sided with Great Britain during the conflict. General (Kant) said that the U.S. Government will have to make the first move if it wants to have a rapport with Latin America.

[Begin (Kant) recording] The United States turned its back on the people of Latin America. The United States was committed by the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, to support Argentina, to support the people of Latin America. It seems that it forgot this or just did not understand its obligation at the time. Now the United States must take the first step if it wants to reestablish a rapport with Latin America, if it wants Latin America's understanding. The countries of Latin America have always been willing to help and support the United States, but it should understand that Argentina and Latin America are not its servants. Our nations are equal. Argentina and Guatemala are sovereign nations, and the United States should talk to Argentina and Guatemala as nation to nation, taking into consideration the needs of Argentina, of Guatemala. Under no circumstances should it try to impose its will on us. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS -- Carlos Ugalde Alvarez and Orlando Rojas Morales, the new ambassadors from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, respectively, presented their credentials to President Gen Efrain Rios Montt at the National Palace yesterday. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 4 Aug 82 p 3 PA]

HONDURAS

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON PEACE EFFORTS, NICARAGUA

PA102323 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Capitalization denote boldface as published]

[Text] Honduran Defense Secretary Colonel Jose Serra Hernandez said yesterday that "we are not getting ready for war but for peace, and we will continue to struggle in order to maintain it.'

However, in referring to an answer from Nicaragua in which that country expresses willingness to negotiate on the basis of the Honduran peace initiative, he said that "there will be an agreement with Nicaragua if the Nicaraguans do what we would like them to." Defense Secretary Hernandez emphasized that he believes in deeds "in realities" only, not in words. He was referring to the Sandinist authorities' INTENTIONS as expressed by the Nicaraguan ambassador.

Hernandez said that the Honduran Army's INTENTION is to keep watch over the three borders, but that every effort is being made to achieve peace in the area and the cooperation of all countries is requested.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES

PA100449 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] French Ambassador Andre Tronc [as published] reported yesterday that his country will not continue to sell arms to Nicaragua or any other country in the region because France is interested in peace in Central America. Tronc made this statement after a meeting he held with Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday at which Honduras confirmed its decision to implement its peace initiative.

The French ambassador explained that weapons were delivered to Nicaragua in accordance with an agreement that had been signed beforehand, and that the French Government has made a firm decision to suspend arms sales to the countries of this region. He stressed that the Nicaraguan decision to accept negotiations with Honduras based on Roberto Suazo Cordova's peace initiative is favorable for the efforts currently underway to achieve detente in the area.

He deplored the fact that the Central American situation is difficult but said that in the end the efforts being made to overcome these conflicts will give the desired results. He stressed his country's interest in promoting disarmament in the region.

SOLIDARITY GROUP ALLEGES SEVEN SOMOZIST CAMPS

PA101503 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Honduran Council for Peace and Friendship with Nicaragua, COHPAN, has denounced that the former Somozists who are training to attack Nicaraguan territory are operating in seven camps located in two southern Honduran departments.

The Honduran solidarity organization issued a statement noting that the military counter-revolutionary bases are in Choluteca, in the south, and in El Paraiso, in east Honduras.

COHPAN reported that these counterrevolutionaries are plotting against the Nicaraguan revolution and are thereby jeopardizing the Honduran Government's neutrality.

BRIEFS

NEW UNION PRESIDENT -- With the support of 18 of the 24 unions affiliated with the powerful Central Federation of Unions of Free Honduran Workers (FECESITLIH), Ignacio Adan Benitez, 38 years old, was elected president of that organization on 31 July 1982. He replaces Emilio Gonzalez. [Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 2 Aug 82 p 7 PA]

NICARAGUA

COST RICA TO REVIEW CARDENAL'S SITUATION

PA101616 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Through his ambassador in Managua, the Costa Rican foreign minister notified the National Reconstruction Government yesterday that it will review the situation of counterrevolutionary Jose Francisco Cardenal, who has claimed credit in San Jose for the massacre of peasants in San Francisco del Norte.

A note was received yesterday afternoon in Managua, after Costa Rican Ambassador Jesus Manuel Fernandez submitted Nicaragua's note protesting Cardenal's statement to his country's Foreign Ministry. Cardenal claimed credit in front of a group of newsmen for the massacre in San Francisco del Norte.

We regard Cardenal as persona non grata in Costa Rica, Ambassador Fernandez said. He added that his country does not approve of Cardenal's current activities.

RED CROSS DISMISSES MANAGUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PA101429 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Red Cross conflict has been solved. Ismael Reyes and the entire board of directors have been dismissed.

Today the League of Red Cross Societies placed the administration of the Nicaraguan Red Cross under Ricardo Bermudez, the league's general delegate to the regional office, thus removing responsibility from the national council presided over by Ismael Reyes. Bermudez, who lives in Costa Rica, has said that the Nicaraguan Red Cross national board of directors has definitely been removed from the institution, to put an end to the conflict.

Bermudez also noted that he has met with Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the Nicaraguan Junta Secretariat; Health Minister Lea Guido; and representatives of the workers at the Red Cross Managua office.

They agreed to speed up services, to permit the government to audit Red Cross funds and to undertake a thorough review of all statutes and regulations, as demanded by the workers.

COSEP ACCUSED OF SCHEME TO WEAKEN INDUSTRY

PA102041 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Union workers from several Managua factories denounced yesterday that agents from Educredito, an agency within the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, are searching for workers and technicians with innovative ability, with the intent of removing them from Nicaragua and weakening the nation's industry.

Next September, 60 workers and technicians will travel to Houston, Texas, in the United States, with the promise of a 3-month technical training course, travel expenses, room and board, per diem and stable wages.

The arrangements were made directly between Educredito agents and private corporations, which, in most cases, acted behind the union's backs. The unions found out through other sources. Certain other elements identified with COSEP have, in Honduras, begun to prepare a trip by innovative workers to that country. These innovators were reached through an intricate network of contacts.

Van Leer, Tona, Ahlers, Victoria, Cafe Soluble and Standard Steel are some of the companies that Educredito agents have penetrated with their plan. Workers from these companies have already been selected to attend the "course."

It was confirmed yesterday that several industrial technicians working in textiles recently resigned from their posts and that some of them are already in Honduras.

PASTORA NOT TO SEEK ASYLUM IN COSTA RICA

PA101912 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora ("Commander Cero" of Nicaragua) announced today that he has given up the idea of requesting political asylum in Costa Rica because Angel Edmundo Solano, the incumbent public security minister, can offer him no security.

According to Pastora, Solano is a close friend of Commanders Tomas Borge and Henry Ruiz, having protected them in his own home during the war against Somoza.

Salano and Borge met last Friday on Granda island and Pastora has linked that meeting to the capture of 15 members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), led by Alfonso Robelo.

The police deny having received orders from Minister Solano to stage the operation against the "MDN", saying that they were responding to "information from citizens about the obvious presence of foreigners, who went to and from that house."

Commander Cero said that his intention to request asylum in Costa Rica reflected his desire to attend to his family needs here and to see to the education of his children, but that, in view of development, he has dropped the original idea and will seek asylum elsewhere, along with his wife and children.

Commander Cero, who spoke from Panama City through the "Noticias Monumental" radio program, charged that the Costa Rican Government favors the Sandinists by permitting uncontrolled actions by the Somozists, thus improving the image of the Managua Sandinists.

MEXICAN NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES FDN OPERATIONS

PA102154 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] In its most recent edition, the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR denounces the fact that former Somozist Guards have installed 15 camps on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, where they receive military advice from the U.S. and Honduran Governments.

The Mexican newspaper adds that a house located directly behind the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa serves as headquarters for the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), which coordinates actions against the Sandinist revolution.

EXCELSIOR states that the FDN has asked counterrevolutionary leader Steadman Fagoth Muller to join its ranks in order to promote attacks against the Nicaraguan Indians who live on the Atlantic coast.

The paper adds that the counterrevolutionary groups in Honduras have direct links in Miami and Guatemala, and that their activities began almost immediately after hundreds of former Somozist Guards fled to Honduras following the triumph of the Sandinist revolution.

VOICE OF SANDINO RADIO CARRIES MDN DECLARATION

PA110415 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Declaration" issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; date not given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] has firmly expressed its support for the Nicaraguan revolution within a framework of pluralism, nationalism, a mixed economy and a policy of nonalignment as expressed in the revolutionary documents of the government program — the basic statute of the Nicaraguan people's rights and guarantees. For this reason, the MDN maintains its relentless struggle against the totalitarianism existing in Nicaragua and reiterates to our people, the peoples of the world and their governments its position in the face of the current situation being experienced in Central America.

1. The Nicaraguan revolution, America's hope, waits for its democratic recovery in order to make the liberation of Sandino's people a reality and to serve as an example for the Latin American peoples who are struggling for their liberation. Therefore, the MDN has solemnly sworn to fight relentlessly for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution with a spirit of patriotism and sacrifice in order to return freedom, self-determination and national sovereignty to Nicaragua and make it part of the community of free peoples of the world.

2. In spite of the fact that the FSLN National Directorate's attitude has rendered impossible a civic struggle in Nicaragua, the French-Mexican proposals, the Central American Democratic Community proposals, the 17th resolution of the OAS, the negotiations between Venezuela and Cuba -- including those of Mr Jose Figueres -- constitute genuine efforts by the international community. However, these efforts must include the considerable democratic sectors that are pledged to the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution, so that these efforts may achieve a real peace and stability in the region. The MDN welcomes these efforts and stresses the urgent and priority need to obtain an internal social peace in Nicaragua, as demanded by the country's considerable sectors that are involved in the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution.

3. Social peace can only be achieved in Nicaragua by removing dictatorships and totalitarianism forever. This can be achieved by immediately fulfilling previous commitments with the international community and putting the revolutionary documents into effect. This means that the state-party regime now enforced by the FSLN National Directorate must be eliminated; the armed forces' control and the intervention of internationalists in national affairs must be eradicated, the rash arms buildup must be substantially reduced in relation to the area; the internationalists must depart immediately, because their presence makes it even more difficult for Nicaraguans to find political solutions; the people's basic rights must be respected; the deviation from the basic statutes and the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution must be corrected; and, finally, the Nicaraguan people must be granted the legitimate right of electing their leaders through democratic elections, clearly defined and supervised by the international community, as soon as possible.

4. The country's internal peace can only be achieved when there is a reply to the proposals mentioned in points 2 and 3 of this declaration. This is the only way to avoid a confrontation that threatens more bloodshed and destruction for our people.

The MDN will continue making efforts at the international level together with the revolutionary movement's considerable sectors that are pledged to the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution in order to remove dictatorships and totalitarianism forever from long-suffering Nicaragua.

MDN, fatherland and freedom!

IRAQI MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO CASTRO

JN101922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Havana, 10 Aug (INA) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro has received a personal message from President Saddam Husayn on Iraq's preparations to host the seventh nonaligned summit.

The message was delivered by Youth Minister Ahmad Husayn when he was received by President Castro today.

The Iraqi minister afterward met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, with whom he discussed bilateral relations and Nonaligned Movement affairs.

The Iraqi minister left Havana for Georgetown this evening to deliver a similar message to Guyana's Executive President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

HAVANA REACTS TO ESCAPE OF SABOTEURS FROM PRISON

FL101450 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 10 Aug 82

[International commentary by Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA and Jose Fernandez Vilela of "Revista de la Manana" staff]

[Excerpts] [Vilela] As was reported in today's first news bulletin, the Venezuelan Government officially announced yesterday that two of the accused in the criminal sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion DC-8 aircraft in Barbados in 1976, Luis Posada Carriles of Cuban origin, and Hernan Ricardo, a Venezuelan citizen, had escaped Sunday afternoon from the San Carlos military prison and sought asylum at the Chilean Embassy in Caracas. According to reports, Posada Carriles and Hernan Ricardo, the latter being one of the perpetrators of the sabotage of the aircraft while on flight from Port-of-Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago, to Barbados, were able to subdue a prison subordinate official and, using military uniforms, left the prison accompanied by the official, whom they released as soon as they reached the street. They immediately went to the Chilean Embassy, Pinochet's representation in Caracas, where they requested asylum.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has ordered a thorough investigation of the events to determine responsibilities and apply pertinent sanctions. A Foreign Ministry communique states that Venezuela's state security services are conducting investigations to determine the many circumstances that led to the escape of two of the four accused in the Barbados crime. The other two -- we should mention -- are the leader of the barbaric plot, Orlando Bosch, a notorious counterrevolutionary terrorist, and Freddy Lugo, the other perpetrator of the crime who is a Venezuelan citizen.

This escape has caused a political upheaval in Venezuela. At a time when there were positive signs aimed at the resumption of relations with Cuba, this has taken place. President Herrera Campins said in a press conference that he did not believe that the escape of the criminals would cause a further delay in the resumption of relations with Cuba. At the same time, he stated that no one can establish any connection between his government and what has taken place. Because of present circumstances, the escape of these two individuals from the San Carlos prison, the most important military enclave in Venezuela, of which the Chilean dictatorship does not appear to be unaware as well as other intelligence services which at one time or another had excellent relations with the criminals and which they could possibly have continued to have, has given rise to a situation on which our colleague Javier Rodriguez and I would like to comment.

[Rodriguez] The escape of two of the accused in the criminal sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion aircraft has brought back to the memory of world public opinion and, very especially, of the peoples of Venezuela and Cuba that repugnant crime which took place off the coast of Barbados and which was condemned worldwide. Posada Carriles, who is accused of plotting the sabotage, is closely tied to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and, for some time now, was tied to Pinochet's Chilean dictatorship. Posada Carriles is considered to be an important factor in the plot as he has a direct link to the espionage services of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. This man had Pinochet's protection for more than 18 months, receiving financial and other types of support for conducting his subversive plans against the Cuban revolution.

It must be said that this indignation-provoking and bloodcurling crime marks such a black episode in the history of the useless struggle of the counterrevolution against the Cuban revolution that no one has dared to defend those who are charged with participating in the sabotage of the Cuban aircraft. World rejection as well as that of the Venezuelan people themselves believe it is just to keep these individuals in prison until such times as they are sentenced for their criminal acts.

Now this escape takes place, and where do they go? They, of course, go to the embassy of the Chilean dictatorship in Caracas and seek asylum there to try to leave the country. That is, they go to the representatives of a government, a dictatorship, with which they have maintained close ties, strong ties, over a long period of time. This government possibly rejoiced over the murder of 73 persons aboard an aircraft which blew up off the coast of Barbados.

If we examine the escape, we have to ask ourselves: Who is happy over this escape, and who was really interested in seeing these individuals escape from the San Carlos prison in Caracas? In the first place, the funadmental organizers or defenders of this possibility are the same parties which ordered the sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion aircraft, the same parties which had the sorrowful idea of using this ignoble act as a weapon of struggle against the Cuban revolution. That is those who defended such act, in addition to the accused, were the ones who wanted to see a successful escape. Who defended such action? Well, it was the U.S. Government and the Central Intelligence Agency which everybody knows had a part in the preparation of the crime and which was accused of being mainly responsible for what took place off the coast of Barbados.

[Vilela] There is another important effect that this might have. Carlos Andres Perez, a former Venezuelan president, has requested a thorough investigation and demanded an official explanation of the events. He has reiterated his opinion on the culpability of the escapees and, at the same time, stated that they had received internal support in the prison.

[Rodriguez] Of course, the other face of the coin is that this is a matter of trying to influence the process of detente ongoing between Cuba and Venezuela, a matter of affecting that process by provoking an incident.

[Vilela] The electoral process in Venezuela could also have some impact.

[Rodriguez] If I may, I would like to add that this escape is a part of a great counterrevolutionary plot being hatched by the secret services of the U.S. Government, the U.S. Government as such and the counterrevolutionary group active in the continent with the support and encouragement of both the United States and Pinochet's dictatorship and others.

[Vilela] We believe these are some details on this news which is of interest to our people.

STATION COMMENTARY ON ETHIOPIA AID PROGRAM

PA110357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is no secret that in 1977, Cuba, at the request of the Addis Ababa government, sent an internationalist military contingent that together with the Ethiopian Armed Forces defeated the expansionist campaign launched by Somalia against Ethiopia. This campaign endangered the sovereignty and the revolutionary process of this African nation.

In the same manner that our military aid to Angola in 1975 was distorted, the Cuban internationalist position toward Ethiopia has been constantly distorted by the world capitalist press, which has tried to present it as a demonstration of Cuban and Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the African countries.

However, this campaign of lies has not brought the favorable results expected by the imperialists, because even important international organizations such as the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU have publicly expressed their high esteem for the Cuban attitude of solidarity toward Angola and Ethiopia.

Regarding this matter, there is a subject that should be analyzed. It has to do with other kinds of internationalist cooperation that Cuba offers other countries in the areas of education, public health and construction, which the capitalist international press and other bourgeois media intentionally keep quiet about. These media do not mention the heroic and unselfish task that thousands of Cuban workers carry out in many underdeveloped countries. That is why today we will mention one of these cases.

In a new act of human solidarity with brother countries, Cuban internationalists recently successfully completed a 50-km road that crosses plains, mountains and ravines in the rugged jungle areas that join the towns of (Misan) and (Tepi) in Ethiopia. In this temperate zone in the so-called Horn of Africa plateau, with heights ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 meters, 81 Cuban construction workers completed 6 months ahead of time a project that was programmed to take 2 years. In 1981 the Cuban construction contingent in Ethiopia was the most distinguished of all the contingents that are part of the cooperation plans working in different developing countries. The construction of this road began in October 1980, and the Cuban brigade was honored by receiving their banner from the hands of the highest Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, who visited them in March 1981.

During the construction of this road, the high standards of solidarity and companionship between the Cubans and Ethiopians were demonstrated. For example, every Cuban heavy machine operator and every qualified specialist and worker has been responsible for training the Ethiopians who work with him. With this they fulfill what is established in the aid and assistance agreement signed by the two parties. This Cuban construction brigade, which has always had the friendship and praise of all the Ethiopians who live in the different areas where they have worked, is now preparing to carry out a much more important task. The members of the group, together with the Ethiopian construction brigade that they trained during their months of working together -- and with the heavy machinery that Cuba has donated -- will begin building the 170-km road from (Washa) to Maji. This is the best confirmation of something that imperialism and its allies have always understimated; internationalist solidarity.

GRENADA

BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION PACT -- Brother (Kennedy Roberts), coordinator for Cuba-Grenada technical and economic cooperation, said today that a delegation from Cuba would be coming to Grenada in September for discussion of the 1982-83 cooperation agreement. Brother (Roberts) revealed that 87 percent of the projects included under the 1981-82 technical and economic cooperation agreement had so far been completed. He identified the international airport and the areas of agriculture, fisheries, education, sports and culture as those which had benefited most significantly under the agreement. He noted that agriculture would be highlighted under the 1982-83 agreement, with most of the projects focusing on that area. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 10 Aug 82 FL]

ELECTRIC COMPANY TAKEOVER -- The manager of the Grenada Electricity Company, Brother Winston Bullen, announced today that the company was now the sole property of the People's Revolutionary Government following negotiations with the former owner, the Commonwealth Development Corporation. The company is to receive a EC$6-million loan for the modernization and expansion of electricity production and supply facilities from the European Investment Bank under the terms of the Lome II Convention. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 10 Aug 82 FL]

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

CANADIAN ENVOY -- Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 10, CANA -- Mr David C. Reece, 56, has been appointed Canadian high commissioner to Jamaica. He is also accredited to the Bahamas, Belize, Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 10 Aug 82 FL]

BANK MEETINGS -- Two meetings to be hosted by the Bank of Jamaica and which are expected to attract foreign delegations to the island are due to begin 2 weeks from today. The first of these events is the 36th meeting of central bank governors of Latin America and Spain. This is expected to last for 3 days beginning on August 24th. The second is expected to be the 19th meeting of governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank from Latin America, Spain and the Philippines, which begins on August 27th. Both meetings are to be held at the (?Westmore) Beach Hotel. A press conference on the meetings is to be held today at 1130 a.m. at the Bank of Jamaica boardroom. [Text] [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 82 FL]

ST KITTS-NEVIS

BRIEFS

SUGAR HARVEST FIGURES -- Basseterre, St Kitts, Aug 8, CANA -- St Kitts-Nevis produced 35,954 tonnes of sugar this year, the state-run St Kitts Sugar Manufacturing Corporation (SSMC) said today. The output was above last year's 32,356 tonnes and slightly higher than the 35,000 tonnes the sugar producers had forecast this year. Already 24,336 tonnes of sugar have been exported to the United Kingdom and the European Community. Some 7,606 tonnes are still available for shipment, the SSMC said. The 1982 sugar crop ended a week ago. The sugar was produced from 349,599 tonnes of cane, compared to 337,514 last year. St Kitts-Nevis is the only sugar-producing country in the English-speaking Caribbean where production has exceeded the projected figure. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1818 GMT 8 Aug 82 FL]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CARICOM CALL FOR CLOSER TIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

FL101755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1656 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 10, CANA -- Jamaica, Belize and St Kitts/Nevis joined five Latin American states as well as Spain last weekend in calling for closer political and economic ties between the Caribbean Community (Caricom) and the countries of the Andes region and Central America, it has been disclosed here.

A communique with the declaration was initialled in Bogota by the prime ministers of the three Caricom countries as well as the heads of governments of Spain, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and Nicaragua, all of whom attended last Saturday's inauguration of the Colombia's new president, Belisario Betancur, a statement from the prime minister's office here disclosed.

"Among other things the communique called for stronger political and economic ties between the Caribbean, the Andean and Central American countries," the statement said.

According to the announcement here, the communique also expressed the leaders' wish for early and peaceful settlements to disputes in the region, and welcomed the announcement by Bolivia's newly-appointed president, General Guido Vildoso Calderon that there will be an early return of that country to democracy.

The leaders also declared a commitment to non-intervention in the affairs of other states, the abstention from the threat or use of force and respect for independence and territorial integrity of states.

The later declaration would have buttressed Belize, which has had to live with the threat of invasion by Guatemala which claims its territory.

It also has significance for another Caribben Community member, Guyana, which also has a territorial run with its western neighbour, Venezuela, which was a signatory to the document.

The Jamaica Government statement said that Prime Minster Seaga while in Colombia caucused with Belize's George Price and St Kitts/Nevis' Kennedy Simmonds as well as heads of delegations from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Grenada.

Discussions were on the Caricom summit, expected to take place in Jamaica in mid-October.

Mr Seaga also spoke with U.S. vice president, George Bush, to whom he underlined the importance of the Reagan administration stressing to congress the importance of the Caribbean Basin Initiative and for it to press for an early passage of the bill.

VENEZUELA

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA110017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2317 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Maiquetia, Venezuela, 10 Aug (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo arrived today at Maiquetia International Airport, 30 km from Caracas, for a 2-hour service stop.

The Spanish official went immediately to La Guzmania, the presidential residence on the Venezuelan coast, where he will meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.